

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 18th December 1947.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Procurement of paddy in Arantangi and a portion of Pattukottai.

* 199 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether monopoly has been given for procurement of paddy in the taluk of Arantangi, and in a portion of the taluk of Pattukottai to the Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Federation;

(b) whether the Pattukottai Co-operative Sales Society has applied for the same;

(c) for what reasons the Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Society was preferred to the local Co-operative Sales Society;

(d) whether there is a complaint that there is slackness in procurement by the Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Society;

(e) whether the collection of kist was delayed thereby;

(f) whether delay in procurement has led to blackmarketing; and

(g) whether there has been representation by the ryots of the area affected, and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No.

“(c) The question does not arise. The Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Federation was the only applicant and it was therefore selected.

“(d) At the beginning of the last Samba season, there were some complaints of slackness on the part of the Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation in the matter of procurement and payment. The Federation was thereupon made to appoint more agents and provide them with sufficient funds to ensure quick procurement and speedy payment. After this the Federation has been doing the work satisfactorily.

“(e) No.

“(f) No. There was no delay in procurement. On the other hand, after the grant of monopoly to the Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Federation, the scope for black marketing and smuggling has decreased.

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“(g) Yes, from a few interested persons who have a personal grouse against the Federation on account of personal and political animosity. But as the Federation has been carrying on the work of procurement satisfactorily, there was no need for the Government to take any action against it.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, to what extent the representation given by the ryots had effect on the procurement of grains? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not know the details of the question. I take it the hon. Member is referring to clause (g) of the question. The answer is ‘ Yes, from a few interested persons who have a personal grouse against the Federation on account of personal and political animosity. But, as the Federation has been carrying on the work of procurement satisfactorily, there was no need for the Government to take any action against it ’.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know to what extent this representation made by the ryots affected procurement? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have not got the information. If it is wanted, I shall get it.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government agents, licence holders, etc., will be allowed to purchase from the surplus area and sell freely in the deficit areas in the deficit districts under the latest decontrol policy of the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ No, Sir; for the simple reason that the movement of foodgrains from districts is controlled.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR :—“ I mean within the district itself? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Within the district limits it is allowed.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR :—“ May I take it that they can purchase in the surplus areas and sell in the deficit areas within the deficit district? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know why the Federation did not consider the possibility of using the Pattukottai Co-operative Sales Society for procurement? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ There has been a rivalry between the two societies, the Pattukottai and Tiruvarur Societies. The Tiruvarur Co-operative Marketing Society has been doing work very well and so there was no need for Government to interfere.”

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Ration shops in the Vizagapatam district.

* 200 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of ration shops in the Vizagapatam district run by merchants and co-operative stores in 1946-47;

(b) how many ration shops have been transferred from merchants to co-operative societies in 1946-47 on account of their faults or for no fault of theirs; and

(c) in the case of the merchants whose shops have been transferred to the co-operative societies for no fault of their own, whether the Government propose to order their restoration to the merchants?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Number of shops run by merchants was 2,082 and that by Co-operative Stores 172.

“(b) 63.

“(c) No; unless the societies who took over the shops prove themselves incompetent or unsatisfactory.”

No. 3 Ration shop in the Poonamallee Panchayat area.

* 201 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether on 1st September 1947 the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies inspected No. 3 ration shop in Poonamallee Panchayat area;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner detected one bag of rice in excess of what the accounts could show;

(c) whether the ration shop agent was unable to explain the surplus;

(d) whether the Deputy Commissioner has ordered strong action against the shop agent on 13th September 1947; and

(e) what action was taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) The Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Central) inspected ration shop No. 104/46 (Branch No. 3) in Poonamallee on 3rd July 1947 and not on 1st September 1947.

“(b) An excess of 35 measures of rice was detected.

“(c) The explanation of the retailer was not considered satisfactory.

“(d) The Collector of Chingleput was asked to take suitable action against the retailer.

“(e) The retail dealer was punished by forfeiture of Rs. 20 out of his security deposit, and was also severely warned.”

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SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that this is not an isolated case; in fact there are several ration shops doing blackmarketing in rice? " (Laughter).

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is only such of those as are caught that are prosecuted."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR :—" Are Government confident that after decontrol markets will not become jet black? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means. If he means that the market is already black and decontrol will make it blacker still, I can understand. But I do not know whether it is jet black or light black."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think this question of colour may be discussed day after to-morrow."

Plans for the expansion of the transmission and distribution lines of electricity.

* 202 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the plans for expansion of the transmission and distribution lines of electricity stating the districts to be served by them and the villages to be served thereunder and towns, etc.;

(b) at what stage is the investigation of a hydro-electric site in Lammasinghi and Chettipet and when, if at all, will it mature to a plan;

(c) at what stage of progress is the Madura Thermal Scheme sanctioned by the Government in April 1946—how much has been spent thereon;

(d) whether a 4,000 K.W. set planned originally for erection at Nayudupet was diverted to another place; if so to which place; and whether the diversion was recouped; if not when is it proposed to recoup the same;

(e) whether the boilers (80,000 lb.) ordered for extensions to Madras Electric Supply Corporation have arrived and whether they have been utilized, and if so how; and

(f) whether generating sets therefor have been also obtained and, if so, whether these have been fitted up?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) to (f) Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the ryots or villagers who require power are required to guarantee a certain percentage of return before connections are given or before lines are laid?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That guarantee is insisted upon with a view to decide priorities. Government are unable to give all the connections demanded; so they prefer connections where there is a larger demand.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know what is the revenue return asked for as guarantee? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Notice. I think it is roughly on the basis of ten per cent return; which means that there should be a sufficient number of connections. We insist upon it because there are a large number of demands elsewhere.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether this return is insisted upon in all cases, or only in cases of connection for agriculture? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The question of extension does not arise except with reference to agricultural connection.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the guarantee of a return of ten per cent is required for a particular specified period? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. Government have come across a few cases of big landlords requesting for connection, and therefore Government insist on it; unless we expect in the course of a few years there will be a sufficient number of connections to give an adequate return, the connections cannot be given.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, if a large number of small ryots in an area ask for extension, will Government in such cases consider the desirability of not insisting upon a particular percentage of return and also not insist on a particular period for which the guarantee should be given, but look to the benefits that will be conferred by the extension? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Exactly so; we are not very strict.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIKAR :—“ May I know whether the parties are asked to pay the charges for extensions when they are required for agricultural purposes by companies? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Notice.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are Government aware or rather is it a fact that more than 300 applications for pumping installation have been pending in Sriperumbudur from July 1946? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is a question of unavailability of materials and want of sufficient load.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ May I know the number and names of villages to be served by this scheme? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The hon. Member knows the area is large, and if the information is to be furnished it will be a very big list. I promised yesterday we would issue a Press Note. Even that has come to four pages. So I do not think that it would be possible to furnish such a big list."

Ports administered by the Madras Government.

* 203 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what are the ports administered by the Madras Government;

(b) the number of vessels which called at the ports administered by the Madras Government, the tonnage, and the number of passengers passing through, since 1938-39 (yearly);

(c) whether the Government have any schemes for the development of the ports or any of them;

(d) if so, what are the schemes and what are the estimated costs; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to develop Tuticorin and Negapatam as major ports in view of their importance as main outlets from South India to Ceylon and Malaya respectively?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) to (e) Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Are Government aware that embarking and disembarking at the port of Negapatam are painful, cumbersome and dangerous operations?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" With reference to clause (e) of the question may I ask, in view of the fact that more than 5 lakhs of passengers pass through the port of Negapatam, whether the Government will convert the port into a deep set port?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It has not been possible to make it into a deep sea port. I do not think it is worthwhile pursuing it as the Government of India are considering that question."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Is it a fact that Rs. 50 lakhs had accumulated under the Minor Ports Fund and they were transferred to the general revenues in 1938?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" That was so, and we are getting it back with compound interest."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" When the money is available back again for improvement of minor ports, will it then become possible to develop Negapatam as a deep sea port?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" When the Government feel that it would be feasible to take up that question, they would certainly do it."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" In view of the answer to clause (e) that the Government of India were addressed urging them to convert the Tuticorin Port as a deep sea port at their cost and that an interim reply has been received, may I know whether this interim reply received from the Government of India shows that the port is very likely to be developed in the near future? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Their reply does not give that assurance, Sir; we are still pursuing the question."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" If the Government of India are not agreeable to develop Tuticorin as a deep sea port and in view of the fact that a large number of passengers embark at Negapatam, will the Government consider the desirability of using the minor ports fund for the purpose of developing Negapatam? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" We have got a programme to develop the minor ports with the minor ports fund and even if we give up all the programme, that fund would not be sufficient at all for developing the Negapatam port without the support of the Government of India."

Particulars regarding purchase of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

* 204 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the paid up capital of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited;

(b) the total percentage of the dividends declared by the company since its formation up to its sale to the Government;

(c) the amount paid by the Government by way of purchase price;

(d) whether the purchase price has been finally fixed and settled;

(e) the name of the person or firm entrusted with the work of estimating the value of the undertaking; and

(f) what factors are or will be taken into account by the said person or firm in arriving at the amount paid or to be paid as purchase price?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The total paid-up capital of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, up to the end of 1946 is £1,050,000.

" (b) On ordinary shares, 4 per cent in 1917, 5 per cent in 1918, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less income-tax in 1919, 8 per cent free of income-tax from 1920 to 1938, 6 per cent free of income-tax in 1939, 4 per cent free of income-tax in 1940 and 1941, nil

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in 1942, 4 per cent less income-tax in 1943, 6 per cent less income-tax in 1944 and 1945, and 5 per cent less income-tax in 1946. Particulars for 1947 are not yet available. On preference shares 6 per cent from 1915 to 1924 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent free of income-tax from 1925 to 1946. Particulars not yet available for 1947.

“(c) Under section 7 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (Central Act IX of 1910), which relates to the compulsory purchase of electrical undertakings on the expiry of their licences, payment to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation at the fair market value as on 29th August 1947 was essential before Government could take possession of the undertaking on 29th August 1947 on expiry of the licences granted to the company. As it was not possible that the valuation as on 29th August 1947 could be finalized before 29th August 1947 arrangements had to be made for payment initially of an agreed sum by the Government for taking possession of the undertaking subject to adjustment after the purchase price was fixed. After taking into account the price demanded by the company and the price which the undertaking was worth according to the opinion given by the technical officers, the Government agreed to the payment initially of Rs. $1\frac{1}{3}$ crores, the rupee equivalent of £1,000,000, subject to later adjustment after the purchase price was fixed.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.

“(e) Messrs. Mers & McLellan (India).

“(f) Under section 7 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the licensee shall sell the undertaking on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him, for the purposes of the undertaking, other than a generating station declared by the licence not to form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase, such value to be in case of difference or dispute determined by arbitration :

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market value at the time of purchase due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking :

Provided also that there shall be added to such value as aforesaid such percentage, if any, not exceeding twenty per centum on that value as may be specified in the licence on account of compulsory purchase.”

According to the agreement for valuation entered into with the valuers, the valuation should be in conformity with the first proviso to section 7 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910,

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but the valuers should not include in their valuation any solatium on account of the compulsory purchase of the undertaking in accordance with the second proviso to section 7 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act as the Government have specifically informed the company that no such solatium is payable to the company."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know what is the policy of the Government regarding the purchase of these undertakings? Is it their policy to purchase compulsorily whenever the period of the licence expires? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" That has been the policy which was responsible for our dealings with this concern, but we have since examined the revision of the policy and we propose to purchase concerns even before the licence expires."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" What is the policy in regard to the distribution companies, Sir."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Even distribution companies we propose to purchase. We are examining the question."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" What are the reasons for the delay in fixing the final price of this undertaking, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The valuation of this concern is a very technical and difficult thing and it takes some time."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know why this work was entrusted to an English firm? Did not the Government try and find out whether there was a suitable Indian firm for the purpose of estimating the value of the undertaking? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. The Government have not been able to get a suitable Indian firm who could undertake this difficult and technical work."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" With regard to the answer given to clause (f) may I know whether the Government would take into account in fixing the final price of the undertaking the fact that large sums have already been returned to the shareholders by way of dividends? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" In this matter we are governed by the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, Sir."

Manufacture of agricultural implements.

* 205 Q.—SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government would consider the feasibility of starting a factory for manufacture of agricultural implements?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Industries):—"There are already private factories engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. But they are unable to produce up to their maximum capacity for want of adequate raw materials, mainly iron and steel. If the position regarding the supply of raw materials improves, these factories will be able to manufacture agricultural implements in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the Province. In the circumstances, the Government do not consider it necessary for them to start an industry for the manufacture of agricultural implements."

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU:—"May I know if Government are supplying the necessary raw materials for these private factories?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Government are supplying raw materials to the extent of the availability of iron and steel. A provincial quota is given by the Central Government of which a portion is given to the fabricators for making agricultural implements."

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU:—"May I know if preference has been given to such agricultural implements factories?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No particular preference is given to any particular factory, Sir. There are some major factories to which the raw materials are given, namely, P.S.G. & Sons, Coimbatore, Cooper Engineering Works, Kirloskar Works, etc. These are given quotas of iron and steel by the Government and over 100 other small factories get a supply of these raw materials."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the quotas received by the firms in this Presidency are from the provincial quota or from the quota of the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"They get it from the provincial quota, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know if the Government is satisfied that the agricultural implements are necessary and that the agricultural operations are hindered for want of agricultural implements, why should not a bigger quota be given?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Government are perfectly aware that the supply of implements is not adequate but beggars cannot be choosers. The Government of India have allotted only 31 thousand tons for the year for this Province. We have got only 15 thousand tons of this quota this year and more than half of it has been set apart for agricultural purposes and given to the fabricators."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is not the inability of the Government to place raw materials at the disposal of the factories that is the cause of a kind of discouragement to these factories who manufacture these implements? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is not the inability of this Government, Sir. It is a question of the raw materials not being available. We have been able to distribute as much as is set apart for this Province by the Government of India."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Have these firms asked for permission to import iron and steel from abroad and will this Government assist them in getting the import licences? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" They have asked for it and the other party with regard to the providing of these is the Government of India."

Rules regarding the admission of students into Engineering Colleges.

* 206 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rules governing admission of students into Engineering Colleges have been altered and if so, what the altered rules are;

(b) whether admission is regulated by communal ratio and if so, what the proportion of seats allotted to each community is;

(c) whether the seats have been allotted districtwar based on population, and if so, what the number of seats allotted to each district is;

(d) whether the production of nativity certificate is still insisted upon;

(e) whether any change has been made in the rules relating to the nativity certificate and if so, in what respects and what the revised form of nativity certificate is;

(f) what the number of seats available in each Engineering College is and how they are distributed;

(g) whether all or any of the students from the Ceded Districts reading in other Engineering Colleges have been transferred to Guindy College; and

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving number of students (district-war) admitted into each of the Engineering Colleges?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Education) :—" (a), (b), (d) & (e) Copies* of G.Os. No. 1364, Education, dated 27th June 1947, No. 1466,

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P.H., dated 13th May 1946 and No. 2113, P.H., dated 12th June 1947, are placed on the table of the House.

“(c) Seats have been allotted districtwar based on population—vide statement placed on the table of the House.

“(f) & (h) Statements giving the information required are placed on the table of the House.

“(g) No student from the Ceded Districts reading in any of the Engineering Colleges has been transferred to the College of Engineering, Guindy. However, 15 students of the Anantapur College who were allotted in to the Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore, last year, have now been transferred to the College now at Guindy. All these 15 students are not from the Ceded Districts as the Anantapur college has students from other areas also.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Does not the instruction (d) at page 4 of printed answer go against the principle contained in the nativity certificate printed on page 3? The instruction that I refer to is ‘the district in which the candidate or his parents resided at the time of applying for admission to the college, may be taken as the district to which the candidate belongs, etc., etc.’ Suppose some Tamilian from the Tinnevely district is serving in the district of Bellary and if for the purpose of admission the candidate’s district is taken to be Bellary does it not affect the interests of the Bellary district?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The idea of fixing admission on a districtwar basis was to give representation and opportunities to the various districts. While this was given effect to care should be taken also to see that the linguistic proportion was not disturbed.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Is that instruction not against the principle of the nativity certificate No. 2 printed on page 3 of the answer?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“That may be so, Sir. Anyhow the idea of the Government was that every district must have representation.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“In allocating seats districtwar did not the Government take into account the backwardness of the area and allot more seats?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“That would depend on the availability of students. Even for the seats allotted they have not been able to get sufficient number of students from those districts.”

The Oriental Manuscripts Library.

* 207 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 35 answered on the 19th September 1947,

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whether in view of the existence of a large number of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library and that most of the enquiries received and answered are in respect of Sanskrit manuscripts, the Government have at any time considered the desirability of appointing an officer well-versed in Sanskrit as the head of the Library?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Education):—"The present rules relating to the appointment of the Curator of the Library provide that the person appointed as Curator should possess among other qualifications, a working knowledge of Sanskrit, and the present incumbent of the post has a working knowledge of Sanskrit. As however, the largest number of manuscripts in the library are Sanskrit Manuscripts, the Government propose to prescribe the following revised qualifications for the post of curator of the library:—

(a) A first or second-class degree of M.A., or B.A. (Hons.) of any British or Indian University in Sanskrit:

Provided that preference shall be given to a candidate who has in addition knowledge of one or more of the following languages, namely, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Arabic and Persian; or

(b) If a candidate with the above qualifications is not available, the first or second-class degree of M.A., or B.A., (Hons.) of any British or Indian University in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Arabic, or Persian:

Provided that preference shall be given to a candidate who knows in addition to read and write Sanskrit."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Are these qualifications to be imposed for fresh recruits or will they be applicable for appointees by transfer as Curator of the Oriental Manuscripts Library?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would like to have notice, Sir. But I believe that this would apply to new recruits."

Seniority of officers in the Madras Educational Service.

* 208 Q.—**SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU**: Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in settling the seniority of officers in the Madras Educational Service, the period of service other than in the Madras Educational Service Cadre also is taken into consideration; if so, why?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Education):—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part does not arise."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU:—"Is the Government aware that there are certain cases like that?"

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I suggest to the Hon. Member to bring specific cases to the notice of the Government.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Surplus districts in the Province.

27 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the names of surplus districts in the Province in which rice has been procured for food distribution in 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(b) the total quantity of rice procured in each such district in the said years; and

(c) the prices at which the said rice was procured per bag of rice of 246 lb.?

A.—(a) & (b) Vide Statement^a placed on the table of the House.

(c) Vide Statement^b placed on the table of the House.

Arrangements for the care of mentally deficient children.

28 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what arrangements exist for the care of mentally deficient children; whether the existing arrangements are insufficient; and what steps are proposed to make up the inadequacy?

A.—At present no separate facilities exist for the care and treatment of mentally defective children. Juvenile and delinquent children come under the Children's Aid Society and Borstal schools. Mentally deficient children who develop disorder of the mind are sent to the Mental Hospital under the Indian Lunacy Act. Those who are recovering from their mental illness are grouped separately and given special training in the Mental Hospital, Madras.

In 1944, the Government accepted a proposal of the Madras Children's Aid Society to run a Special Home to accommodate 20 mentally backward boys who are to be drawn from the Government Certified Schools or committed directed by Courts. It was intended that the Home should be managed by the Society with the help of a special Committee to be appointed by the Society and with this view the Government sanctioned certain grants to the Society towards the employment of staff in the Home and equipment for the boys admitted therein. The Home could not, however, be started as no

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 314 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on page 314 infra.

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suitable building became available so far for the purpose. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and the Collector of Madras have been asked to be on the look-out for a suitable building for accommodating the Home.

Papers furnished to the members of the Industrial Planning Committee.

29 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMY NAYUDU: (a) Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of all papers furnished to the members of the Industrial Planning Committee constituted under G.O. Ms. No. 2303, Development, dated the 26th May 1947, especially of planning schemes enumerated in paragraph 6 including the Advisory Planning Board, the Reconstruction Committee of Council; and

(b) whether this Government has any information about the several planning committees constituted by the Government of India to advise on the possibilities and problems connected with the development of specific industries; how many have submitted their reports and to lay on the table of the House copies of such reports, if available?

A.—(a) The Government do not consider it necessary to comply with the request of the Hon'ble Member.

(b) The Government of India have set up 28 panels to report on various industries. A list^a showing the panels for which interim or final reports have been received and from which no reports have been received is placed on the table of the House. Copies of the reports are not available for placing on the table of the House.

Manufacture of superphosphates.

30 Q.—SRI MADDI SUDARSANAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have seen a report published in some of the local newspapers regarding the proposal, for the formation of a manufacturing concern for the purpose of manufacturing superphosphates in the Madras Presidency with the Government of Madras contributing about 51 per cent of the share capital and with Messrs. Parry & Co. as Managing Agents;

(b) what the Government's policy is in respect of this industry in particular, and fertilizers in general;

(c) whether it is proposed to give the sole monopoly of manufacturing superphosphates to this company or whether they propose to encourage any other manufacturer of this product in this Presidency;

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(d) whether the Government have considered the question whether it is desirable to encourage this industry on a decentralized basis or on a centralized basis;

(e) the reasons that impelled them to consider the question of appointing Messrs. Parry & Co. as Managing Agents;

(f) whether the Government have considered the feasibility and desirability of running this factory either as a State concern, or under direct State control especially in view of the Government's investment to the extent of 51 per cent of the total share capital without appointing any Managing Agents;

(g) the special qualifications, that a managing agency firm should possess to manage a concern of this type and the special qualifications that Messrs. Parry & Co. possess for being appointed as Managing Agents of this company;

(h) the special facilities that the Government will get by appointing Messrs. Parry & Co. as Managing Agents;

(i) whether Messrs. Parry & Co. were running any such factory before, to qualify them for being appointed as Managing Agents;

(j) whether the Government have enquired whether there are any other Managing Agency firms or Managing Agents either in our Province or other Province, either Indian or foreign, to take up the responsibility of running the factory;

(k) whether the Government are aware that Messrs. Parry & Co. is dominated by foreigners;

(l) whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries has expressed views generally against appointment of Managing Agents and how it is that the Government are thinking of appointing a Managing Agent for a company of such importance, and whether the Government propose to have a controlling interest;

(m) whether the Government will give an assurance that they would give the Managing Agency to a foreign firm only after satisfying themselves that there is nobody among our countrymen capable of undertaking such a responsibility in the first instance; and

(n) whether the Government be prepared to give an assurance that they will not take any definite action with regard to the proposed company without ascertaining the views of all the commercial and financial interests of this Province in the matter of undertaking this important venture?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are awaiting the final report of the Industrial Planning Committee.

(c) to (n) Do not arise.

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Age of compulsory retirement.

31 Q.—SRI MADDI SUDARSANAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal pending disposal by the Government for increasing the age of compulsory retirement of Government servants under Fundamental Rule 56 from 55 years to 58 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the opinions of heads of departments have been called for on the proposal;

(c) at what stage is this proposal;

(d) when final orders can be expected; and

(e) what the view is of the Salaries Cabinet Sub-Committee on this?

A.—(a) to (d) At the instance of the late Reorganization Committee, certain select Heads of Departments were called on to report whether Heads of Departments should be empowered to retain ministerial servants for one year at a time up to 58 years of age, provided they continued to be efficient. Their replies have been received and the matter has been referred to the reconstituted Reorganization Committee for its recommendation.

(e) The last Salaries Cabinet Committee was not in favour of raising the age of compulsory retirement.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I have received a message from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1947) as passed by the Assembly on the 12th December 1947 and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.”

III.—APPLICATION OF RULE 63 OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Yesterday the House adopted a motion by the Government that the House pass on to the business next in order in the list of business. That is a very important matter. It requires further consideration. At what stage should the motion be made is a matter which requires further examination. Rule 63 seems to contemplate a motion actually made and the House must be in possession of such a motion before any of the kinds of motions contemplated under Rule 63 could be made. The Rule reads as follows:—

‘A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the House pass to the business next in the list of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting

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or business shall, subject to provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 15 be adjourned or postponed accordingly. Or if the motion carried be that the House pass to the business next in order in the list of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.'

Rule 63 seems to contemplate a certain business actually under the discussion of the House before it can be passed over. So, I would like to consult hon. Members of the House on this question. Without meaning any disparagement to other hon. Members, I would like the lawyer Members of this House to study this question. We will take up this question day-after-tomorrow. I want a well-considered opinion and a ruling to be given for future guidance."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Then may I take it that yesterday's proceedings become null and void?" (Laughter.)

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"Are we going to have a discussion about this in the House?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Yes, in the House."

GOVERNMENT BILL.

IV.—THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) BILL, 1947 (L.A. BILL No. 24 OF 1947).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Bill, 1947, as approved by the Assembly be taken into consideration.'

"Sir, the House is probably aware that the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue who is in charge of the Bill is away at Delhi to attend a conference of Revenue Ministers which has been called to consider the problems arising out of the zamindari abolition in the various provinces and I have been entrusted with the task of piloting this Bill through this House. Of course, I shall anticipate the hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu and say that I realize my limitations."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I would like to put it to the House : the Hon. Minister is expected here this evening; if hon. Members are anxious that the very same Minister who piloted the Bill in the other House should do it in this House also, can we have the Bill day-after-tomorrow? I leave it to the House to decide if hon. Members are very anxious to have the same Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Day-after-tomorrow is a public holiday being penultimate Saturday."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I thought we were having the food debate on the 20th instant."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"It is not a matter of choice. If it is a holiday, how can we help it? I do not know. I would suggest instead that the discussion may be taken up tomorrow, sometime in the evening."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The reason is this. Christmas holidays commence, I think, on the 22nd and so we must finish our discussions before this Sunday. If the House is agreeable, we can sit tomorrow after the other House rises."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There is no question of the other House. In fact we decided to sit day-after-tomorrow as the other House may not finish the consideration of certain rules coming before them before lunch tomorrow."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Then may I suggest that we sit from 6 to 9 p.m. tomorrow? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, there has been no amendment received for this Bill. This Bill has been before the other House and we are all to some extent familiar with it. I have studied the Bill and I may be able, in spite of the limitations that I have, to pilot this Bill in a way that will be satisfactory."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Was this Hon. Minister in the Select Committee, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No, Sir, I was not in the Select Committee."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, when important Bills are brought before the House, courtesy requires that the Hon. Minister-in-charge of the Bill should be present in the House. I mean no reflection on my hon. Friend who is now piloting the Bill. He will try to do his best and I am sure he will succeed. But this Bill is a contentious measure and I think it is only right that the Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill should be present here. There is of course the loophole by which although one Government Member may be in charge of the Bill, it is open to another Government Member to move it."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Without any misunderstanding, may I say, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Will he please suggest some method of arrangement of the business now? From day-after-tomorrow practically till the end of this month and till the 2nd January next, the days are all holidays."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Monday and Tuesday next are working days, Sir."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" If the House is very particular, I would suggest we have the food debate to-day and this Bill day-after-tomorrow."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Let us leave aside the food debate for the present. When shall we have this Bill? Shall we take it up on Monday? "

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Why not to-day itself, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I know that the Hon. the Revenue Minister can do it better. But as no amendment has been given notice of by any hon. Member of this House

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ There is no question of amendments. Hon. Members might raise certain points.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I shall try to answer those points.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I wish to make this one point. There are limitations no doubt as my hon. Friend wanted to confess. But on one thing there is no limitation at all and that is with regard to the passing of the Bill. There is no limitation there and that is why all these objections are raised. But there will be some consolation at least if the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill had been here. Last time, Sir, when we had a labour legislation and the Hon. Minister concerned was not here we had some doubts whether one particular section will apply to certain classes of people and so on. The Minister who was piloting the Bill had to consult the Secretary and do all these things then and there. So I submit that if the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill can be here on Monday, this Bill should not be taken up till then. Of course, as I said, there is no limitation to the Government's power of carrying it through. If the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill was here, we could make some representations and they may be considered, if not now, at least later on. The Government have no doubt a limitless majority and there is no limitation there. There is no question of the Hon. Minister being able to pilot the Bill. Anybody can pilot the Bill and take it safely to harbour. There is no need for a pilot at all. Any captain or anybody can do it. There is no question at all on the score of piloting.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, it is not as if the Hon. the Revenue Minister was here and did not turn up. He is attending an All-India Conference of Revenue Ministers where his presence is absolutely necessary. He can by no manner of means reach Madras now. I am simply explaining the position and saying that there is no insult to the House or any disregard for the House at all. It is not possible for him to be present here to pilot the Bill now. On the other hand, another Member of the Government is prepared with the Bill and he can give such information as is required by the hon. Members. Any other thing that may be represented here will be recorded and they will be taken to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge if hon. Members think it necessary. As it is, I believe the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill is fairly well informed on the question and we might as well discuss the Bill now.”

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DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, With regard to the Hon. Minister's observation that no amendment has been given notice of, I should like to say that some of us did not wish to give notice of amendments because there is no use in doing that. Secondly, Sir, the discussion of the Bill is far more important than the moving of amendments. There are certain rules to be framed by the Government on this Bill and the procedure adopted therein may be the subject of criticism. It is not as if this Bill will not be passed. But if the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill were present here, we feel that some of our criticisms might be helpful to him. The only question is whether we cannot have all reasonable facilities of expressing our views on such a contentious measure as this to the Hon. Minister who is in charge of the Bill."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Then we can have this Bill adjourned to to-morrow between 6 to 9 p.m."

(Several hon. Members : "No, no".)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If hon. Members are agreeable, we will have the food debate to-day after lunch and to-morrow we can have . . ."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB, BAHADUR :—" We have not brought the food debate papers with us and we are not prepared for it."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Members know all about it. There has been a debate about it in the other House . . ."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge has quoted certain figures and painted a rosy picture of the position. But from the figures that we have, it seems to us that the picture is not rosy . . ."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I suggest, we proceed with this Bill. Any suggestions made by hon. Members will be noted down and communicated to the Hon. Minister for Revenue. Whatever suggestions are made here are recorded in shorthand and the Hon. Minister will certainly have the benefit of reading them. To the best of my capacity I will try to answer the points raised in the course of the discussion. With your permission, Mr. President . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Is it so difficult to have the food debate to-day? I personally think . . ."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" There has been a change of policy. It is all important. You must allot a day for it, Sir, though not from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. as in the other House, at least from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. as usual."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I suggest that we may ask the Hon. Minister for food to finish his speech to-day?"

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The hon. Member seems to have one set of figures different from the one with the Government.” It seems as though there is going to be a fight about figures.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ We have no papers on hand relating to food. We have something to talk about it. We are not prepared with the subject, whereas we came to a certain extent prepared with this subject.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Then we shall go on with this Bill.”

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, what is the decision that we have come to? We have been discussing the matter, but we have not come to any decision, nor have you given any ruling.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ No, not yet. I think the hon. Member is going to move the Bill.”

11-45
a.m. ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ On a point of order, Mr. President, in a matter like this, I do not think there need be any controversy, because even if the Bill is delayed, the delay is after all going to be only for a day or two. I do not think that the Government are going to lose anything by bringing the matter again on Monday. If we are going to discuss the Bill on Monday, there will be some leisure for us and we can give some cool thinking to the Bill and the Hon. Minister-in-charge will also come back by that day. I would therefore submit, Mr. President, that we may postpone the consideration of this Bill to Monday next.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ That will be encroaching on the Christmas holidays, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Under rule 15 (2) of the Council Rules, the food debate cannot be taken up now unless you treat it as a business of a formal or ceremonial nature.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I personally would like the Hon. Leader of the House to take up this Bill on Monday.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have got a programme, Sir, on the 22nd. I have to be away from Madras on that day.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I am only speaking about this Bill and not the food debate. Why not take up this Bill on Monday? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, then what are we going to do to-day? That will not be fair either to us or the hon. Members of this House who have been asked to meet to-day to get on with this Bill.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I do not agree with the Hon. Minister that it will not be fair to the House. I may inform the House that as regards certain provisions of the Bill, I had a discussion with the Hon. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and in fact, he has promised

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me to look into certain important points. I have also discussed them with the Secretary of the Department, Mr. Venkateswaran. He has also promised to look into them. It is from that point of view that I should like the Hon. Minister to be present here to introduce the Bill, but by this, I mean no reflection on the Hon. Minister for Agriculture."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, You are not of course, going to intercede in the debate, but you are only going to talk to the Hon. Minister for Revenue on certain points, which you think need elucidation. Therefore, I do not think there is any harm in proceeding with this Bill, to-day, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am not going to take part in the debate, but if the Hon. Minister for Revenue is here, I can talk things over either in this House or outside."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, the very fact that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has got a written speech in his hand shows that he is not thoroughly prepared with the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am sure, Dr. John knows very well that whenever he has got a case to argue before a court, he certainly goes prepared with that case. Because I have got a written speech in my hand, therefore I have come well prepared with this Bill, Sir. Dr. John need not therefore be under the impression that I am not thorough with this Bill."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, the Bill must become law before the end of this year. Since Christmas holidays are coming on very soon, we cannot simply postpone it for the next year."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, taking all things into consideration, I really feel that the subject in the agenda may be taken up to-day without making any further delay. After all, Sir, this Bill was discussed threadbare on its introduction in the other House, and then the Select Committee sat over it and the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee was also discussed by the Assembly in all its aspects, and the Hon. Revenue Minister was present there to explain every point raised in that House. Now the same Bill is before this House for its consideration. We all know that this Bill will become an Act without even the change of a comma or a semi-colon. That is why none of the hon. Members of this House has given notice of any amendments to the Bill, though it was before us for a very long time. So, I think, it is not necessary that we must wait till the arrival of the Hon. Minister for Revenue. One Minister is as good as another. As my hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu said, one pilot is as good as another. To-day the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon who has studied the Bill very well, will be able to pilot the Bill as efficiently as the Hon. Revenue Minister. But some of us want that he must be present here to hear our arguments. No doubt, our arguments will be reported in the proceedings verbatim and the Hon. Revenue Minister, when he arrives

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here will certainly lose no time in reading the report of the proceedings. There is no danger therefore of our arguments being ignored or lost sight of. So, Sir, I think it is unnecessary for the House to postpone the discussion of this Bill either between 6 to 9 a.m. to-morrow or to the 22nd. Our agenda has been already fixed and we need not make any change now. That is my feeling, Sir, in this matter."

MRS. HENSMAN :—" On a point of information, Mr. President, are we to understand from the last speaker that second-hand opinions read in the papers or listened to, are sufficient for the conduct of business in this House? "

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, hon. Members must know that the Bill is not for consideration by this House. It is only for passing the Bill that it has been brought here. So we need have no objection in passing it at once in this House."

* K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, I am sure you must have realized the strong feelings on this side of the House that the Member-in-charge of the Bill ought to be here on a matter of very vital importance to this House and to the Province, because they feel that they also owe very great responsibilities to their constituencies who have sent them here. You have heard, Sir, opinions expressed from all quarters of the House that the Hon. Minister for Revenue who is in charge of this Bill ought to be here to get it through and that even if the Bill be delayed for a day or two, we do not mind it. But the Government seem to be persistent in their attitude that the Bill should be passed here and now. Sir, I feel that the Government are not going to respect the feelings of the Opposition and in these circumstances, we, the Opposition are not going to take part in the discussion of the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, if the food debate is to be taken up just now, this Bill can be taken up to-morrow evening. It is not possible for us to bring up the food debate day-after-to-morrow. The only other day that is available is Monday, when most of us have programmed to leave Madras and there are practical difficulties in bringing it forward on Monday. That is why we say that it is not possible to hold on this Bill till Monday or any other day. It is not at all our intention, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition seems to suggest, that we do not want to hear the views of the Opposition. It is rather unfortunate that he should have said like that. That is not at all our idea and the absence of the Hon. Minister for Revenue, as everybody knows, is due to an accident and that is why he was not able to be present here to get through the Bill. In these circumstances, if we are not going to take up the food debate to-day, I must press, Sir, that we must go on with this Bill. (After a pause) Let me proceed with the Bill, Sir.

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" Sir, this Government have decided upon three legislative measures to achieve what they regard as a matter of fundamental importance, viz., the amelioration of the conditions under which the ryots in the estate areas of this province live. The first of these is the Madras Estates Communal, Forest and Private Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1947, which, the House will recall, became law during the last session of this House and which (also by the accidental absence of the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister) I had the honour of piloting through this House. That was a purely interim measure designed to prevent landholders from alienating forest and communal lands during the interval till the main Abolition Bill could be passed into law. The second measure, Sir, is the one which I am now presenting to the House. It is also a purely interim measure and is intended to give immediate legislative sanction to a proposal to which the Congress Party has long been wedded, viz., to reduce the high rents in zamindari areas. The House, Sir, will perhaps recollect that in the Estates Land Revenue Bill of 1947 which the Prakasam Ministry published in January this year and which they had intended to introduce into the Legislature, there was a provision to reduce rents with effect from fasli 1356. The present Bill proposes to do this with effect from fasli 1357, i.e., 1947-48. The third measure, Sir, is the main Abolition Bill itself which has been introduced in the Assembly. The debate on the first reading was still in progress when the Assembly was adjourned, having been interrupted more than once on account of the claims of more pressing legislative work. In the Government's view, Sir, all these three Bills go together and are parts of an integrated policy.

" I shall now proceed to explain the object and the scheme of this particular Bill a little more fully :

' In most of the estates in this Province, particularly in those in the Telugu districts, the rent levied by the landholder from his ryots is substantially in excess of the assessment charged by the Government on similar land in the neighbouring ryotwari area and is beyond the capacity of the ryots to pay. The zamindari system has perpetuated an assessment which has no relation to the productive capacity of the land which varies from district to district. It has further led to absence of contact between the Government and the actual cultivator and has acted as a brake in regard to agricultural improvement. The irrigation works in estates are mostly in a state of disrepair. The complexities of the zamindari system have led to an immense volume of litigation. Many of the records in the offices of zamindars are indifferently maintained and the peasantry, most of whom are illiterate, are at the mercy of unscrupulous agents. The zamindari system has rarely, if ever, been as efficient as the revenue system in Government areas. There is thus discontent among estate ryots and they have been agitating for an improvement in their condition. The agrarian and political situation in estates, especially in the Circars, is worsening day by day, and there is a growing agitation for the

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reduction of the high rents prevailing in estates. The Government therefore decided that something should be done at once to allay the discontent prevailing in the minds of the estate ryots and that, pending the major legislation for the abolition of the zamindari system which they had then under contemplation, the rents prevailing in estates should be reduced with immediate effect to the level of assessments in the neighbouring ryotwari areas. The present Bill, Sir, seeks to give effect to this decision.

12
noon.

" The Bill provides for the appointment of Special Officers for the purpose of recommending fair and equitable rates of rents for the ryoti lands in the estates. The Special Officer will first determine the average rate of cash rent per acre now prevailing for each class of ryoti land in each village in an estate as also the average rate of assessment per acre in respect of each of the said classes of land in the nearest ryotwari area in which conditions are generally similar to those obtaining in the estate village. He will then compare the average rates of cash rent determined for the estate village with the average rates of assessment determined for the ryotwari area, and after making due allowance for any difference in the conditions of these two cases, determine the extent, if any, to which the rates of rent payable for each class of ryoti land in the estate village should be reduced and the rate of rent payable for each such class of land after such reduction. In the case of an estate village where no cash rents are prevalent, the Special Officer will choose the nearest village in the same estate where conditions are similar to those obtaining in the former village or where there is no such village in that estate, the nearest village in the nearest estate where these requirements are satisfied and compare the cash rents prevailing in that village and in the nearest ryotwari area and apply the results obtained by him to the estate village in question. Although the general scheme is thus to adopt the village as the unit of the operations (so as to include all inam villages) provision has been made to treat a group of similar villages alike, so as to secure expedition. The Special Officer will submit his recommendations to the Board of Revenue and the Board will submit the recommendations with its remarks to the Government. The Government will, after considering the recommendations of the Special Officer and the Board of Revenue, fix the rates of rent payable in respect of each class of ryoti land in each estate village. The order of the Government will be published in *Fort St. George Gazette*. In no case will the Special Officer have power to determine and in no case will the Government have power to fix any rent for any land which is in excess of that now paid for the land. When an order is published by the Government the ryot will not have to pay rent for any ryoti land held by him at a rate exceeding that fixed in the order notwithstanding anything contained in the Estates Land Act.

" Having decided to reduce rents, Sir, the only practicable method was to approximate them as far as possible, to the level of

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assessments in the adjacent ryotwari areas. In fact, in the main Bill we propose to replace the existing system by a regular ryotwari settlement in all estates. We had also to proceed on the footing that speed was the essence of the business, consistent of course, with the complexity and the volume of the work involved. That being so, I am free to admit that we have been compelled to adopt, in one or two matters the second best solutions. For example, the original proposal was to do away entirely with grain-rents wherever they prevail as in some estates in Ramnad and Chittoor districts. But we found, Sir, that the commutation of existing grain rents into cash rents would take far too long and so we were reluctantly forced to decide that pending a regular ryotwari settlement, the grain rents in these areas should continue but should be reduced practically in the same ratio as cash rents. The same reason was largely responsible for the retention of existing rents where they happened to be lower than the ryotwari assessments.

" In the Select Committee and elsewhere the main attack on this Bill, as on the connected measures, has been over the decision to include within its scope all estates as defined in section 3 (2) of the Estates Land Act, which, as you, Sir, are aware, means also whole inam villages. The attack has proceeded on the basis that inams are entirely different in nature from zamindaris and that there is no justification for treating the two alike in this or any other matter. The Government, Sir, do not subscribe to that view entirely and will explain the reasons more fully when the main Bill comes up for consideration. At the moment, it is sufficient to say that this Bill seeks, in the main, to better the condition of the ryot who tills the land and from this point of view the inam ryot, is in many areas, far worse placed than the zamindari ryot. As the House is aware, the 1936 amendment to the Estates Land Act laid down that the rents existing on 1st November 1933 should be regarded as fixed rents and particularly in areas where rent is paid in kind, the effect of this provision has been to legalize the unconscionably high rates which the ryot has to pay. If relief to the ryot is to be our object, Sir, I cannot see how Government could leave inams out of this Bill.

" I shall now proceed, Sir, to explain very briefly the not inconsiderable changes made in the Select Committee of the other House. They are 4 in number :—

(1) The first of these relates to the retention of grain rents which are now proposed to be reduced in the same ratio as cash rents. I have already referred to this matter briefly. The Bill, as published envisaged commutation of all these rents. The only reason for this change was that we found we could not give quick relief if we accepted commutation.

(2) The Select Committee made a provision making the reduced rents recoverable, as arrears of land revenue. This, Sir, is a major concession to landholders. We were impressed by the

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argument, that due to the uncertainties created in the minds of tenants by the various items of pending legislation relating to estates, landholders found it difficult to collect their rents. Although Government have taken on a tremendous job under this provision, they regard it as the just thing to do. At the same time they found it impossible to accept the proposal urged by some quarters that they should undertake collection here and now of the existing high rates. That, Sir, would be inconsistent with their policy to reduce these rates with effect from fasli 1357.

(3) A third major change accepted by the Government at the Select Committee is that contained in clause (5) by which they undertake to reimburse to religious, charitable and educational institutions the loss of income due to rent reduction. This requires no explanation. Government are aware that they are undertaking a big responsibility over this, but having regard to the demand from practically all sections of opinion, they consider it to be their duty to do so.

(4) The fourth change is that contained in clause 7. This requires a little explanation. As the House may be aware, the scheme of the 1936 amendment to the Estates Land Act was this: It brought all whole inam villages within the scope of the Act by amending the definition in section 3 (2) (d). If the landholder of an inam village newly brought within that definition claimed kudivaram rights in the village he had to file an application before a Tribunal constituted under the Act and to establish his rights. Actually only in about 2 per cent of these cases was this right so established. Even in such cases the ryots could acquire the kudivaram by payment of one year's rent as compensation. It has been brought to our notice that because of the poor compensation prescribed for the kudivaram right or for other cause, many inamdars did not choose to go before the Tribunal but let out the lands to lessees for cultivation for one or two years claiming the entire inam as iruvaram. We understand that large tracts of such land belonging to religious and charitable institutions exist in districts like Tanjore. These lessees are in many cases not cultivators at all, but contractors who take up large extents in auction purely for a profit and then sub-lease smaller extents to the actual cultivators. Whatever the strict legal position, which is by no means free from difficulty and can be gone into more carefully in the main Bill, Government were not prepared to give to these big lessees who in many cases have no vital interest in the cultivation of the land, the benefit of the reduced rate of rent which, it might be argued, the Bill confers on them. They decided: therefore, to include a specific provision in this regard. Incidentally, the absence of such a provision would have reduced the income of many religious and charitable institutions and consequently thrown a greater burden on the general revenues, which it would be difficult to justify on any grounds of incontestable public good.

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"The Assembly made certain changes which are comparatively minor in character. The more important of these are:—

(a) Sub-clause 4 of clause 2 which enables the Special Officer to deal with a group of smaller villages in the same fashion. The object is merely to save time.

(b) Certain drafting changes were made in clause 5 because it was brought to our notice that in the case of religious and charitable endowments made within the last 5 years there might arise practical difficulties in applying this clause which adopts the average income of the last 5 faslis as the criterion. We were informed that there were a number of such endowments in the northern districts of this Presidency.

(c) Clause 6 (original bill) was deleted completely. Our original intention was to make the reduced rents under this Bill purely provisional and to date back the regularly settled assessment under the abolition Bill to fasli 1357 and to make consequential adjustments. That would have been the strictly logical course, no doubt, but further examination revealed the possibility of numerous practical difficulties arising in the working. In the first place two sets of adjustments will have to be made—the first as soon as rents under this Bill are ascertained and the second after the regular ryotwari settlement. These adjustments in the case of individual holdings would require an enormous staff for doing the necessary book-keeping and the resulting advantage to the ryot or the landholder would be negligible. On the other hand there was the likelihood of considerable confusion in the minds of every one concerned. Secondly the provision in the proviso to clause 3 (2), viz., that the existing rents, where they are lower than ryotwari rates, should not be enhanced combined with the possibility, under the provision of the main Abolition Bill, that the areas in unsurveyed estates might increase on survey and thus put up the demand from the ryot, might well nigh make this subsequent accounting an impossible task. For these reasons we decided to sacrifice the requirements of strict theory to practical convenience and to make the rents as reduced under this Bill the legal rents payable from fasli 1357 to the fasli in which the estate is finally taken over. We are confident that that interval will not be unduly long.

"Sir, I have not much more to say. I hope I have in some measure succeeded, in the absence of my hon'ble colleague who knows far more about these matters than I do, in explaining to the House the main provisions of this Bill and the reasons therefor. After all, Sir, on the principal question with which we are concerned in this Bill, viz., the reduction of the high rates of rent now prevailing in certain estates to the level of the assessments prevailing in adjacent Government areas, there can be no disagreement whatever. I go further, Sir, and venture to assert, that on this question, there will be unanimity of support for the Government in this House. Even the spokesmen of zamindars have

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accepted the principle. Whatever criticism or comment there may be on other matters, they are comparatively speaking very minor issues and I appeal to the House to consider the provisions of this measure from that angle. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House, and trust that it will be passed into law quickly. I venture to remind the House, again, Sir, that time is of the essence of the matter both as regards the passing of this Bill into law and the operations which the Special Officer has to conduct under it.

“ Sir, I move—

‘ that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ I think the House will be glad to learn that a working settlement has been reached. This Bill will be taken up for further consideration on Saturday. To-morrow at 4 o'clock, we will meet for the food debate and finish it. I suppose that is acceptable to all parts of the House. (An hon. Member: ‘ We did not hear, Sir, may I know what the arrangement is?’) The further consideration of this Bill will be taken up on Saturday at 11 and finished on that day. So far as the food debate is concerned, we will meet to-morrow evening at 4 and finish it.”

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ Sir, we are very thankful to the Government and to you, Mr. President, for this arrangement and for honouring the feelings of this House, and I think this will continue in all our relations in this House.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ I may assure hon. Members of the opposition that I will be as considerate to their feelings as to the feelings on this side, and I am sure Government also are not actuated by any feeling of disrespect or discourtesy towards the opposition. If at all, they were anxious to save some money, if possible. That was the only idea uppermost in their mind. I would also request the opposition not to make up their minds so suddenly and leave the House in future.”

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4 p.m. to-morrow evening.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 202 asked by Sri B. Narayana-swami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th December 1947, page 272 supra.]

(a)—

The following are the transmission line extensions that have been planned for execution before 1953 :—

(1) (i) 110 KV lines from Machkund to Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Bezwada.

(ii) 33/66 KV line from Bezwada to Guntur, Bapatla and Ongole.

(iii) 33 KV lines from Vizagapatam to Anakapalle, from Rajahmundry to Samalkot, Chettipet, Attili and Ellore and from Guntur to Narasaraopet.

The above lines will transmit the Madras share of Machkund power to the Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts.

(2) 33/66 KV lines from Nellore to Gudur and Nayudupet and 33 KV lines from Nellore to Kavali, from Nayudupet to Surlurpet, Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, Pakala and Arkonam.

These lines will carry power from the proposed Nellore Thermal Station to the various parts of Nellore district and a portion of Chittoor district. The 33 KV lines will also link up with the Mettur System at Pakala and Arkonam.

(3) The Ceded Districts grid will consist of the following lines :—

66 KV lines from Sokke at Mysore border to Thungabhadra, Bellary, Guntakal, Gooty, Tadpatri, Cuddapah and Kodur and from Gooty to Kurnool; and

33 KV lines from Bellary to Adoni, Kurnool to Nandyal, Gooty to Anantapur and Hindupur to Dharmavaram.

The grid will be connected with the proposed Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Station and the proposed thermal stations at Kurnool and Kamalapuram. Initially till the Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme comes into operation, it will distribute the bulk power purchased from Mysore and the power from the thermal stations,

(4) 33 KV lines from Madras to Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur, Ponneri and Chingleput, Conjeevaram to Arkonam, Chittoor to Madanapalle will serve the areas in Madras and part of Chingleput district.

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(5) 110 KV lines from Singarappet to Madras, Erode to Salem and Panruti and Mekadatu to Singarappet.

66 KV lines from Tiruvannamalai to Tindivanam, Villupuram to Tindivanam, Pondicherry and Panruti and Tanjore to Mayavaram.

33 KV lines from Mayavaram to Chidambaram.

These will serve the areas covered by South Arcot, North Arcot and part of the Tanjore districts.

(6) 110 KV lines from Pykara to Moyar and Erode and Pykara to Coimbatore.

66 KV lines from Mysore border to Udipi and Mangalore and from Negamam to Pollachi.

33 KV lines from Calicut to Shoranur, Ponnani and Palghat.

These lines will serve South Kanara, Coimbatore and Malabar districts.

(7) 110 KV lines from Coimbatore to Madura, Periyar to Sembatti and Trichinopoly and from Erode to Trichinopoly.

66 KV lines from Trichinopoly to Dalmiapuram, Madura to Tirumangalam, Rajapalayam and Tenkasi, Madura to Sivaganga and Papanasam to Talayuthu.

33 KV lines from Trichinopoly to Karaikudi, Karur to Dalmiapuram, Rajapalayam to Sivagiri, Talayuthu to Nazareth and Nazareth to Nanguneri.

The above lines will serve the areas in Madura, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.

Necessary distributors will be built to serve the towns and villages in the districts. The lines planned will augment the existing supply in the various places and will also enable extension to places where it is economically feasible. The exact names of towns and villages that will be served by the above plan cannot be predicted now to any degree of accuracy, as supply to any particular place will depend upon the load demand in that place.

(b)—

Gauging operations of the Lammasinghi stream are proposed to be continued for 5 years. The scheme will be taken up after the completion of the construction of the Machkund Scheme.

The Government have decided not to proceed with the Chettipet Scheme as the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme under construction would be adequate to meet all the demands in this area for years to come. Further, it is unlikely that plant for Chettipet Scheme will be ready earlier than Machkund Scheme and high unit cost would have to be paid for the small plant.

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(c)—

Buildings both residential and non-residential.—Contract for the construction of staff quarters and non-residential buildings has been awarded and the buildings are in various stages of construction.

Power-house buildings.—The construction of the power-house building has been given on contract. The preliminary works like clearing and levelling site are being done. Materials like metal, stone, etc., are being collected. A crusher has been erected by the contractor for crushing metal from stone. Pile-driving for foundations will have to be taken up as soon as the pile-driving set expected from Calcutta by the contractors is received and weather permits. Iron rods required for piles are awaited from suppliers but other arrangements have been fixed up in case of delay in receipt of the rods from suppliers.

Samples of water from different sites have been sent for test to the boiler-makers for deciding suitability and water-supply arrangements for boiler water, etc., will have to be made soon after test results are received.

Generating set.—The turbo-alternators and boilers are available in India with Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India from his reserve pool. The transformers required have been ordered in the United Kingdom and supply is expected in September 1948. Arrangements for procurement of switch-gear are being made. The boiler parts are already arriving at site. The generator parts will also be received as soon as railway siding for the power station is laid by the railway for which arrangements have been made.

33 KV tie line between Madura Thermal Station and Pasumalai Hydro-Station.—The survey of the line has been completed and arrangements made for procurement of line materials required. The line supports have already been received at site. Pending completion of this line, the construction power is proposed to be had from Pasumalai by the advance construction of the 11 KV line from Pasumalai to Sholavandan up to Samayanallur where the thermal station will be located. Construction of the 11 KV line has well advanced.

The booked expenditure up to end of September 1947 is Rs. 60,000 against the estimate amount of Rs. 88,00,000.

(d)—

A 4,000 K.W. set planned originally for erection at Nayudupet was diverted to Madura for inter-connexion with the Papanasam hydro-station, where the water conditions indicated the urgent need for a thermal station, as contemplated even in the original Papanasam Scheme. Further, it was considered undesirable to have a single set without any spare for an isolated station as at Nellore. In the place of the 4,000 K.W. set, two 2,500 K.W. transportable power stations have been purchased; the turbo sets of these stations have already arrived in Madras, and the boilers are expected to be shipped in a few months.

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(e) —

Three 80,000 lb./hr. boilers ordered for one of the three 15,000 K.W. generating sets for extensions for Basin Bridge Power-station, Madras, are expected to be shipped by the end of December 1947. The erection of one of the boilers is expected to be completed by February 1949 and the other two boilers by May 1949.

(f) —

One 15,000 K.W. turbo-alternator ordered for the Basin Bridge Power-station, Madras, is expected to be shipped by February 1949. The erection of the set is expected to be completed by October 1949.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 203 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th December 1947, page 274 supra.]

(a) —

Ports administered by the Madras Government.

Name of district.	Name of port.	Name of district.	Name of port.
Vizagapatam ..	Baruva. Calingapatam. Bimlipatam.	Tinnevely ..	Tuticorin. Kulasekarapatnam.
East Godavari ..	Cocanada.	Malabar ..	Ponnani. Calicut.
Kistna ..	Mesulipatam.		Badagara.
Guntur ..	Vadarevu.		Kallayi.
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore.		Tellicherry.
	Porto Novo.		Cannanore.
Tanjore ..	Tirunavalasal.		Azhikkal.
	Tranquebar.	South Kanara ..	Kasaragod.
	Negapatam.		Malgalore.
	Toppaturai.		Mulki.
	Adirampatnam.		Malpe.
	Ammapatnam.		Hangarkotta.
Ramnad ..	Tondi.		Coondapoor.
	Devipatnam.		Baindur.
	Pamban.		
	Danushkodi.		
	Kilakarai.		

(b)—

The number of vessels which called at the ports administered by the Madras Government, the tonnage and the number of passengers passing through since 1938-39 (yearly).

Ports. (1)	1938-39.			1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Number of vessels called. (2)	Tonnage. (3)	Number of passengers. (4)	Number of vessels called. (5)	Tonnage. (6)	Number of passengers. (7)	Number of vessels called. (8)	Tonnage. (9)	Number of passengers. (10)
Baruva	105	229,111	15,424	101	214,689	17,525½	99	223,959	14,662½
Calingapatam	113	260,170	6,028½	108	239,038	6,704	85	188,779	2,567½
Bimilipatam	26	97,812	..	17	62,213	..	4	14,794	..
Cocanada	242	533,645	21,685	213	633,685	25,034½	132	374,084	18,133
Masulipatam	119	339,607	..	91	170,071	..	61	55,887	..
Vadarevu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	265	648,485	429½	223	499,110	340	158	199,830	333
Porto Novo	111	238,910	1,996½	96	188,046	912	90	108,408	820
Tirumalavasal	127	36,944	..	175	22,301	3	161	5,943	4
Tranquebar	18	12,350	..	9	3,881	..	7	192	..
Negapatam	346	589,622	64,413½	449	414,053	34,986	555	179,694	25,816½
Toppaturai	12	354	..	11	326	..	9	207	..
Adirampatnam	142	7,436	147	134	6,249	90½	203	8,021	111
Ammapatnam	22	570	..	29	417	..	53	700	139
Tondi	88	14,600	12	114	20,467	34	806	9,899	137
Devipatnam	67	1,978	14	88	2,361	51	60	1,751	5
Pamban	249	17,644	176	292	18,968	636	251	12,616	491
Kilakarai	209	10,632	60	208	11,131	112	240	12,896	9
Dhanushkodi	408	139,369	260,160	408	14,177	195,925	504	159,361	162,820½
Kulasekarapatnam	254	12,163	..	295	13,651	..	267	12,835	..
Ponnani	369	257,024	..	394	156,779	..	359	91,226	2
Calicut	1,780	1,126,034	562	1,663	976,459	435	1,754	488,686	281
Badagara	603	250,127	35½	526	167,031	2	329	60,332	..
Kallayi	83	3,939	..	77	3,090	..	91	3,892	..
Tellicherry	695	386,027	36½	668	200,217	2	528	123,934	3
Cannanore	537	307,739	520	522	230,274	350	475	100,501	408
Azhikkal	500	26,353	12	560	30,335	..	535	29,472	..
Kasaragod	259	7,501	15,385	270	8,248	14	299	8,903	..
Mangalore	3,096	426,322	..	3,247	330,328	4,176	3,532	200,362	10
Mulki	120	42,471	2,851	77	6,537	339	78	1,620	..
Malpe	635	110,618	14,099	606	48,403	3,768½	564	27,633	153
Hangarkotta	362	10,329	..	354	10,835	12	325	10,235	..
Coondapoor	1,045	116,957	1,492½	1,016	63,254	387	1,039	44,145	..
Baindur	324	9,498	15	274	8,130	..	233	7,273	..
Tuticorin	995	1,181,954	96,833	1,061	1,238,817	55,330½	930	739,656	15,547

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The number of vessels which called at the ports administered by the Madras Government, the tonnage and the number of passengers passing through since 1938-39 (yearly)—cont.

Ports.	1941-42.			1942-43.			1943-44.		
	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Baruva	59	135,032	11,108	..	..	..	3	284	..
Calingapatam	43	94,871	2,642	..	..	..	8	518	..
Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocanada	112	255,733	18,554½	45	7,062	..	55	5,170	..
Masulipatam	64	70,396	..	131	11,699	2½	205	12,952	..
Vadarevu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	199	184,713	234	258	9,514	..	333	12,319	..
Porto Novo	121	79,518	774	196	7,684	..	58	2,266	..
Tirumalavasal	234	13,993	..	234	15,458	..	73	2,388	..
Tra quebar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..
Negapatam	818	163,073	23,344	1,172	49,865	43	832	28,001	..
Toppaturai	25	632	..	35	1,005	..	64	1,825	..
Adirampatnam	268	12,382	119	197	10,985	245½	103	3,947	9
Ammapatnam	39	1,125	62½	19	202	42	72	587	..
Tondi	78	5,833	20	93	2,904	37½	83	1,591	..
Devipatnam	32	1,142	30	32	383	19	29	256	..
Pamban	210	10,270	..	367	17,312	..	265	10,970	..
Kilakarai	210	8,461	..	232	11,490	..	156	7,509	..
Dhanushkodi	821	198,197	224,854½	662	161,851	313,338½	510	143,318	476,121
Kulasekarapatnam	183	9,042	..	179	9,209	..	208	9,791	..
Ponmani	387	26,127	..	467	23,503	..	360	20,878	..
Calicut	2,138	307,975	206	2,537	202,470	335	2,090	136,383	..
Badagara	200	23,848	..	169	6,643	..	210	10,046	..
Kallayi	62	2,500	..	73	3,174	..	83	4,456	..
Tellicherry	427	59,354	..	344	18,729	..	292	17,076	2
Cannanore	315	33,815	450½	228	11,976	617	212	10,288	367
Azhikkal	569	32,394	..	595	34,912	..	507	29,892	..
Kasaragod	273	8,206	..	350	10,190	..	263	8,331	..
Mangalore	4,359	216,236	..	4,740	214,630	..	3,940	167,103	..
Mulki	63	1,298	..	178	3,739	..	82	1,756	..
Malpe	551	21,016	203	777	30,143	..	661	27,639	..
Hangarkotta	310	9,282	..	405	14,002	..	331	13,586	..
Coondapoor	1,246	46,287	..	1,308	47,440	..	1,243	46,511	10
Baindur	177	5,495	..	200	7,333	..	198	7,728	..
Tuticorin	832	365,030	17,418½	883	266,704	8,814	1,146	208,945	6,552

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Ports.	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.	Number of vessels called.	Tonnage.	Number of passengers.
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Baruva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Calingapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhimilipatam ..	80	8,920	62	7,722	..	72	846	..	
Cocanada ..	200	17,842	154	40,703	..	114	33,450	..	
Masulipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vadarevu ..	229	8,498	258	129,119	2	154	46,717	..	
Cuddalore ..	65	1,778	64	2,243	..	90	2,068	..	
Porto Novo ..	45	830	49	1,073	..	108	2,010	..	
Tirumalavasal ..	1	25	..	..	..	8	203	2,035½	
Tranquebar ..	926	36,951	545	28,829	..	327	28,279	..	
Negapatam ..	129	3,668	33	333	..	20	431	..	
T. pputurai ..	150	5,668	42	1,013	..	90	2,603	..	
Adirampatnam ..	47	327	20	186	..	9	169	..	
Ammapatnam ..	77	1,655	144	2,563	..	74	1,161	..	
Tondi ..	131	8,231	102	1,655	2	32	585	30	
Devipatnam ..	335	32,701	273	23,689	..	228	3,355	..	
Pamban ..	181	7,156	120	3,820	..	136	3,872	..	
Kilakarai ..	511	141,569	493	145,124	654,480	438	132,999	464,780	
Dhanushkodi ..	227	9,619	165	7,326	..	137	6,670	..	
Kulasekarapatnam ..	277	17,331	352	22,466	..	234	17,215	..	
Ponmani ..	1,592	129,274	1,717	166,795	282	1,516	263,344	403	
Calicut ..	119	7,911	56	12,836	..	101	27,655	..	
Badagara ..	48	3,734	52	2,179	..	49	1,792	..	
Kallayi ..	227	17,979	268	18,979	..	192	13,861	..	
Tellicherry ..	143	8,986	133	9,206	378	157	10,884	..	
Cannanore ..	357	27,073	477	31,637	..	494	31,994	..	
Azhikkal ..	139	5,233	200	7,293	..	172	5,419	9,980½	
Kasaragod ..	3,379	157,358	3,375	167,418	..	3,238	219,692	..	
Mangalore ..	46	191	58	1,724	..	60	1,514	12,212	
Mulki ..	522	23,137	623	26,586	..	544	50,454	..	
Malpe ..	207	8,978	226	10,639	..	196	5,204	460	
Hangarkotta ..	1,195	44,301	967	40,185	..	946	55,505	..	
Coondapoor ..	1,119	9,127	194	8,655	..	169	7,165	..	
Bandur ..	1,214	217,440	1,031	293,382	17,735	926	494,070	35,098½	
Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



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(c) Yes.

(d)—

List of works for improving the various minor ports and their estimated cost.

	Estimated cost, RS.
Cocanada—	
1 Reconstructing canal boat wharf	1,43,000
2 Reconstructing dry dock	1,80,000
3 Providing concrete slabs on top of north groyne	35,000
4 Realignment of wharf wall	1,20,000
5 Constructing masonry retaining wall on north bank of commercial canal	2,00,000
6 Reconstructing Workshops, Police stations, etc.	50,000
7 Constructing Port officers' quarters	50,000
8 Do. Aga buoys	20,000
9 Erecting Aga lights on Godavari spit	10,000
Total ..	8,08,000
Calingapatam—	
Construction of Beach road	16,000
Masulipatam—	
Construction of cargo sheds	15,000
Cuddalore—	
Reconstruction of reinforced concrete wharf wall	1,00,000
Negapatam—	
1 Reconstructing wharf wall	38,000
2 Constructing a sea face wall 900 feet long	75,000
3 Do. cargo sheds	18,000
4 Supplying and fixing lights	10,000
Total ..	1,41,000
Adirampatnam—	
1 Construction of cargo sheds	7,500
2 Do. stacking platforms	4,800
3 Improvements to roads and bridges	10,000
4 Construction of reinforced concrete pile wharf	25,000
Total ..	47,300
Calicut—	
1 Widening the south pier	1,90,000
2 Laying of trolley lines	22,000
3 Supplying three cranes	60,000
Total ..	2,72,000
Tellicherry—	
1 Forming roads, covering drains, etc.	14,000
Mangalore—	
1 Reconstruction of north wharf	1,00,000
2 Forming roads on south reclamation	10,000
Total ..	1,10,000
Coondapoor—	
1 Constructing a wharf wall	65,700
2 Fixing Aga lights	13,000
Total ..	78,700

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List of works for improving the various minor ports and their estimated cost—cont.

	Estimated cost. RS.
Hangarkotta—	
1 Reconstructing wharf wall	35,000
Malpe—	
1 Dredging a channel	16,000
2 Providing beams with Aga light	24,000
Total ..	40,000
Works costing Rs. 5,000 and less at various minor ports	5,00,300
Increase due to fluctuation, etc.	6,43,950
Improvements to Tuticorin Port—	
1 Construction of a new passenger baggage and examination shed	20,000
2 Extension of coal yard and firewood yard	2,00,000
3 Construction of new wharf between screw pile jetty and south compound wall	1,30,000
4 Construction of new covered passenger jetty	40,000
5 Construction of covered passage from passenger jetty to passenger shed	10,000
Total ..	4,00,000

(e)—

The Government of India were addressed urging them to convert Tuticorin Port as a deepsea port at their cost. An interim reply has been received and the question is still under consideration. There is no proposal to develop Negapatam as a major port.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 203 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th December 1947, page 279 supra.]

I

G.O. Ms. No. 1364, Education, dated 27th June 1947.

[Engineering Colleges—Rules for the selection of candidates—Further instructions issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 1435, Education, dated 1st August 1940.

G.O. No. 997, Education, dated 22nd July 1943.

Order—Ms. No. 1364, Education, dated 27th June 1947.

The following further instructions are issued in regard to the selection of students for admission into the Engineering Colleges :—

(1) As already ordered in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1167, Education, dated 12th June 1946, 10 per cent of the seats will be

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reserved for ex-service personnel who are natives of this Province, possess the requisite qualifications and are eligible for the benefits of the scheme for further education ; 23 seats in the aggregate stand reserved for candidates from outside the Province ; in selecting candidates for the remaining seats, the following proportion should be kept in view and should be observed as far as practicable :—

Non-Brahman (Hindu)—Five out of 12 seats.

Brahmins—Two out of 12 seats.

Muslims—Two out of 12 seats.

Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians or Non-Asiatics—Two out of 12 seats.

Harijans—One out of 12 seats.

Due regard should be paid to the admission of students from backward and unrepresented communities. A decent minimum qualification should be insisted upon.

(2) The linguistic proportions laid down in G.O. No. 997, Education, dated 22nd July 1943, should be adhered to ; with a view to ensure adequate representation for every district, the number of seats for each district should also be fixed, to the extent possible, with reference to the ratio the population of the district bears to the total population of all the districts in the Province.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

II

G.O. No. 1466, P.H., dated 13th May 1946.

[Medical and Engineering Colleges—Admission—Nativity certificates of candidates—Forms—Approved.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated 26th October 1945.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 9th April 1946,
Ref. No. 68090-Mis./45.

Order—No. 1466, P.H., dated 13th May 1946.

The Government approve the forms appended to this Order for purposes of granting nativity certificates to candidates applying for admission into the Medical and the Engineering colleges.

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APPENDIX.

Nativity Certificate.

I

Certified that X, a candidate for admission into the

Medical College,
Stanley Medical
Medical College,
Engineering
Arthur Hope

MadrasCollege, MadrasVizagapatamCollege, GuindyCollege of Technology, Coimbatore

son of Y, resided in the
 daughter of Y, resided in the
 district of A for a total period of ten years immediately preceding the
 1st of January last, exclusive of the periods spent in any other district
 or districts by the candidate for ^{his} studies or with ^{his} parent while the
_{her} _{her}
 latter was employed in Government service, and consequently that X
 is a native of the district of A within the meaning of the G.O. No. 2786,
 P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

Here enter details of residence of the candidate. If any period is to
 be excluded, the reason for the exclusion should be clearly specified.

II

Certified that Y, the parent of X, a candidate for admission

Medical College, MadrasStanley Medical College, Madrasinto the Medical College, VizagapatamEngineering College, GuindyArthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore

resided in the

district of A for a total period of ten years immediately preceding
 the 1st of January last, exclusive of the periods spent by the said Y in
 Government service in any other district or districts, and consequently
 that X is a native of the district of A within the meaning of
 G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated the 26th October 1945.

Here enter details of residence of the parent. If any period is to be
 excluded, the reason for the exclusion should be specified.

Place

* Signature

Date

Rank

* This certificate should be signed by an officer of the Revenue department
 not below the rank of a Tahsildar and should bear the stamp of the office of the
 officer signing the certificate.

NOTE.—The scheme approved in G.O. No. 2786, P.H., dated 26th October
 1945, applies only to British subjects. The idea of exclusion of periods spent by
 the parents in Government service or by the candidate over his studies
 is to make nativity relate really to the district to which the candidate
 actually belongs by birth, parentage, possession of ancestral property, etc., and not
 to make it dependent on the accident of Government service or of sojourn for
 educational purposes. The idea is not to let nativity be acquired in any district
 elsewhere to which a Government Officer might go during his service. The test is
 applied with reference to the candidate and he is entitled to exclude both the
 periods spent by him in studies elsewhere and by his parents in Government ser-
 vice elsewhere if he was with them all along. For instance, if a student belongs

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to a family in Tanjore, spends his boyhood with a parent who is in Government service in various places elsewhere and then goes to Madras or elsewhere for his studies he should be put down as a native of Tanjore where his father would have spent, presumably, more than ten years before he entered Government service. If a candidate belongs to more than one district by this test, he can elect any one of the districts for purposes of the certificate.

Whichever of the two forms, I and II, is appropriate to the particular case should be used.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

III

G.O. Ms. No. 2113, P.H., dated 17th June 1947.

[Education—Medical and Engineering Colleges—Admission
of Naturalised British subjects—Orders passed.]

Order—Ms. No. 2113, P. H., dated 17th June 1947.

The Government have considered the question of admitting Naturalised British subjects to the Medical and Engineering Colleges in the Presidency and proceed to pass the following orders :—

(a) Applications from Naturalised British subjects who applied for naturalisation certificates through the Madras Government will alone be considered.

(b) A total period of ten years' residence in the Province should be insisted on in the case of these candidates, without requiring residence in any one district.

(c) The above period of ten years may be inclusive of the period of five years' residence required under section 3 (1) (c) of the Indian Naturalisation Act, 1926, if such residence was in the Madras Presidency.

(d) The district in which the candidate or his parents resided at the time of applying for admission to the College, may be taken as the district to which the candidate belongs, for purposes of the rule of linguistic representation laid down in G.O. No. 1358, P.H., dated 16th June 1943.

(e) Candidates need not be required to produce nativity certificates but should be required to furnish proof in support of (a) to (d). The certificate in this behalf should be signed by a Magistrate or by a gazetted officer.

2. The Surgeon-General/Director of Public Instruction is requested to dispose of the application of Sri V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar for admission to the Medical College/Engineering College, with reference to the orders in paragraph 1 above.

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APPENDIX.

Seats available for various districts on population basis.

District.	Number of seats allotted.	District.	Number of seats allotted.
<i>Tamil area.</i>		<i>Andhra area—cont.</i>	
1 Madras	5	3 West Godavari	9
2 Chingleput	12	4 Kistna	9
3 North Arcot	17	5 Guntur	15
4 South Arcot	17	6 Nellore	11
5 Tanjore	17	7 Cuddapah	7
6 Trichinopoly	14	8 Karnool	7
7 Madura	16	9 Bellary	7
8 Ramnad	13	10 Anantapur	8
9 Tinnevely	15	11 Chittoor	11
10 Salem	18		122
11 Coimbatore	18		
12 Nilgiris	1		
	163	<i>West Coast area.</i>	
		1 Malabar	26
		2 South Kanara	10
			36
<i>Andhra area.</i>			
1 Vizagapatam Agency and Plain.	24	Total ..	321
2 East Godavari Agency and Plain.	14		

The number of seats available in each Engineering College and the distribution are as follows :—

Colleges.	Total number of seats.	Madras Province.	Areas outside the Province.	Ex-Service personnel.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Engineering College, Guindy ..	125	100	20	5
Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.	75	67	6	2
Engineering College, Cocanada ..	100	93	3	4
Engineering College, Anantapur ..	65	61	2	2
Total ..	365	321	31	13

Engineering College, Guindy—Number admitted in 1947-48.

District.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans (Backward).	Muslims.	Christians and others.	Harijans.	Total.
1 Vizagapatam ..	1	2	2	..	..	..	5
2 East Godavari ..	1	3	..	..	..	5	9
3 West Godavari ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
4 Kistna ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4
5 Guntur ..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
6 Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
7 Chittoor ..	..	2	2	..	1	..	5
8 Anantapur ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
9 Bellary ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
10 Cuddapah ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
11 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
12 Madras ..	4	4	1	1	4	1	15
13 Chingleput ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
14 South Arcot ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
15 North Arcot ..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4
16 Tanjore ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	4
17 Trichinopoly ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
18 Ramnad ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
19 Madura ..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
20 Tinnevely ..	2	1	1	..	3	1	8
21 Salem ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
22 Coimbatore ..	1	3	..	1	..	..	5
23 Nilgiris ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24 Malabar ..	1	2	1	1	1	..	6
25 South Kanara ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
26 Other Provinces and States ..	5	6	..	2	4	..	17
Total ..	23	41	21	12	19	9	125

Engineering College, Anantapur.

District.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans (Backward).	Muslims.	Christians and others.	Harijans.	Total.
1 Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 East Godavari ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
3 West Godavari ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
4 Kistna ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
5 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 Chittoor ..	3	..	2	..	..	..	5
8 Anantapur ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
9 Bellary ..	2	1	2	1	..	..	6
10 Cuddapah ..	1	3	..	1	..	..	5
11 Kurnool ..	1	2	1	..	1	..	5
12 Madras ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4
13 Chingleput ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
14 South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 North Arcot ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
16 Tanjore ..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5
17 Trichinopoly ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
18 Ramnad ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
19 Madura ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4
20 Tinnevely ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
21 Salem ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
22 Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
23 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
24 Malabar ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
25 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
26 Other Provinces and States ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Total ..	16	26	11	5	7	..	65

Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.

District.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans (Backward).	Muslims.	Christians and others.	Harjans.	Total.
1 Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Madras ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
13 Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 South Arcot ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
15 North Arcot ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
16 Tanjore ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
18 Ramnad ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	6
19 Madura ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
20 Tinnevely ..	..	2	1	4	..	..	7
21 Salem ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
22 Coimbatore ..	1	6	4	2	1	..	14
23 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
24 Malabar ..	1	10	1	3	..	..	15
25 South Kanara ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
26 Other Provinces and States ..	2	4	..	1	..	..	7
Total ..	15	30	11	14	4	..	74

Engineering College, Vocanada.

District.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans (Backward).	Muslims.	Christians and others.	Harjans.	Total.
1 Vizagapatam ..	2	10	..	1	..	..	13
2 East Godavari ..	4	3	..	1	2	..	10
3 West Godavari ..	3	5	..	..	..	..	8
4 Kistna ..	4	7	..	3	1	..	15
5 Guntur ..	1	5	..	2	1	..	9
6 Nellore ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
7 Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Anantapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Madras ..	..	5	..	..	2	..	7
13 Chingleput ..	2	2	..	1	..	..	5
14 South Arcot ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
15 North Arcot ..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
16 Tanjore ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
18 Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Salem ..	3	6	..	..	..	..	9
22 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Other Provinces and States ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Total ..	24	60	..	8	8	..	100

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th December 1947, page 282 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities of rice procured in the surplus districts in the Province during the Kharif years 1945-46 and 1946-47 (up to 30th September 1947).

(All figures in tons.)

District.	(1)	Quantity of rice procured.	
		1945-46.	1946-47.
		(2)	(3)
East Godavari	..	100,992	91,741
West Godavari	..	172,601	207,875
Kistna	..	180,150	152,975
Guntur	..	77,465	52,085
Nellore	..	57,597	51,693
Tanjore	..	282,253	282,469

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th December 1947, page 282 supra.]

Statement showing the f.o.r. price of rice in the surplus districts (including gunny and sales-tax).

District.	Sort.	Price per maund of 82-2/7 lb. (including gunny and sales-tax).						Price per bag of 3 maunds (246-6/7 lb.) (including gunny and sales-tax).						
		1945-46.			1946-47.			1945-46.			1946-47.			
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Northern surplus districts.	Special	..	9	8	0	9	13	0	28	8	0	29	7	0
	First	..	8	14	0	9	1	0	26	10	0	27	3	0
	Second	..	8	4	0	8	7	0	24	12	0	25	5	0
	Third	..	7	11	6	7	14	3	23	2	6	23	10	9
Tanjore district.	Special	..	..	..	9	9	3	27	..	..	28	11	9	
	First	..	9	3	0	9	4	3	27	9	0	27	12	9
	Second	..	8	9	0	8	10	3	25	11	0	25	14	9
	Third	..	7	15	0	8	0	3	23	13	0	24	0	9

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 29 asked by Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th December 1947, page 283 supra.]

List of industrial panels for which final reports have been received.

1. Iron and steel (major).
2. Heavy chemicals and Electro-chemical industries. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)
3. Fine (light) chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.
4. Rayon and artificial silk. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)
5. Sugar, alcohol and food yeast.
6. Glass.
7. Paints and varnishes.
8. Wool. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)
9. Coir, rope and cordage.
10. Hosiery. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)
11. Non-ferrous metal industries.

List of panels for which draft reports have been received.

1. Automobiles and tractors.
2. Electrical machinery and equipment.
3. Industrial plant and machinery (heavy).
4. Machine tools.
5. Paper pulp, wood pulp, chemical cotton, straw board, etc. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)
6. Plastics and celluloids.
7. Refractories and ceramics.
8. Oils and soaps.
9. Silk.
10. Ready-made clothing.
11. Leather and leather goods. (Decision of India received on some recommendations.)

List of panels for which no reports have been received.

1. Iron and steel (minor).
2. Prime movers.
3. Ship building and Marine Engineering.
4. Light Engineering industries.
5. Cinema industry.
6. Scientific instruments.

